

## SAILING DIRECTIONS CORRECTIONS

**PUB 191**                      **9 Ed 2000**                      **LAST NM 23/01**

Page 107—Lines 45 to 49/R; read:

The shore is fronted by a rocky bank which dries and extends up to about 0.5 mile seaward.

**Ridens de Belleville** (49°59'N., 1°09'E.), a group of shoal patches, has a least depth of 7m and lies centered 3.5 miles NE of the entrance to Dieppe harbor.

**Ridins de Neuville**, a group of narrow sandbanks, lies centered 8 miles NE of the entrance to Dieppe harbor. These sandbanks have a least depth of 7.2m and extend up to about 1.8 miles offshore.

**Ridens de Dieppe** (50°06'N., 1°06'E.), a group of shoal patches, lies centered 10 miles N of the entrance to Dieppe harbor. This group has a least depth of 7.4m and is formed of sand and gravel.

**Roches du Muron**, a drying rocky bank, fronts the coast 2.5 miles SW of Le Treport and extends up to about 0.4 mile offshore.

**Ridens de Treport** (50°06'N., 1°18'E.), with a least depth of 5.1m, lies about 2.8 miles NW of the entrance to Le Treport.

**Banc Franc-Marque**, with a least depth of 3.6m, lies about 2 miles N of the entrance to Le Treport.

**Penly Nuclear Power Station** (49°59'N., 1°13'E.) stands near to the shore, 5.4 miles NE of Dieppe. It is fronted by a prohibited area, which extends up to 0.8 mile seaward and is marked by lighted buoys. A narrow winding channel leads between short breakwaters to the power station.

A prominent radio mast stands about 0.8 mile SE of the power station.

**Caution.**—Numerous wrecks lie along this stretch of the coast and may best be seen on the chart.

A former mined area, which is open to surface navigation, is still considered to be dangerous by the French authorities with regard to anchoring, trawling, or carrying out any seabed activities. It is bound by a line joining the following positions:

- a. 50°08.0'N, 1°06.5'E.
- b. 50°16.5'N, 1°13.5'E.
- c. 50°16.0'N, 1°20.0'E.
- d. 50°06.5'N, 1°14.0'E.

(BA NP 28; Fr SD C2.1) 27/01

Page 108—Lines 1 to 18/L; strike out.

(NIMA) 27/01

Page 108—Lines 21 to 56/L; read:

**6.10** Le Treport, situated at the mouth of La Bresle, is a small port used by commercial vessels, fishing boats, and recreational craft. It consists of an Avant-port, which dries, and two wet basins.

Le Treport stands on the SW side of the harbor and the smaller town of Mers-les-Bains stands on the NE side.

**Tides—Currents.**—The tides rise 9.4m at springs and 7.5m at neaps. Strong onshore winds cause a heavy scend in the outer harbor.

**Depths—Limitations.**—The harbor entrance, 60m wide, is located between two breakwaters, which are bordered by drying banks of shingle and mud. The channel leading into the entrance dries 2m. Inside the breakwaters the channel narrows to a width of 30m.

Several quays border Avant-port and dry 4 to 5m, with a bottom of soft mud. Part of Quai Bellot, on the N side, is used by recreational craft.

Port du Pêche et de Plaisance is entered from the SE end of Avant-port through a lock, 28m long and 9.5m wide. It is used by fishing vessels and recreational craft.

Port du Commerce is entered from the NE end of Avant-port through a dock gate, which is 19m wide and has a depth of 2m on the sill.

The port has facilities for bulk and general cargo vessels. Vessels up to 7,000 dwt, 115m in length, and 16m beam can be accommodated, with drafts limited to the height of tide minus 2m. Generally, vessels can enter with drafts up to 7m at springs and 4.4m at neaps.

**Aspect.**—A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 14m high, standing on the head of the W breakwater.

A conspicuous silo, 53m high, stands on the N side of Port du Commerce, 0.5 mile ESE of the harbor entrance. A large prominent church tower stands about 0.4 mile SSE of the harbor entrance and can be seen over the houses. A large church stands at the base of the cliffs near Mer-les-Bains, about 0.7 mile ENE of the harbor entrance, and a prominent television mast is situated 0.6 mile E of it.

A conspicuous statue of the Madonna stands near the coast, about 1 mile NE of the harbor entrance. A prominent pylon stands about 1.7 miles SE of the harbor entrance.

**Pilotage.**—Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels 45m or more in length. Vessels should contact the harbor by VHF 3 hours prior to HW and maintain a listening watch. Vessels should maintain a listening watch on VHF channels 16 and 12 when anchored in the Waiting Area. Generally, pilots board about 1.5 miles NW of the harbor entrance, 2 hours before HW.

**Regulations.**—A triangular area, within which anchoring and fishing are prohibited, extends up to 1 mile NW of the harbor entrance and may best be seen on the chart.

**Anchorage.**—A designated anchorage area (Waiting Area), with depths of 8 to 15m over sand and shells, lies centered 3 miles NW of the harbor entrance and can best be seen on the chart. This anchorage area, which is untenable with onshore winds, should only be used by vessels waiting to enter the port.

**Caution.**—An explosive dumping ground area, which may best be seen on the chart, lies centered about 2.8 miles NNE of the harbor entrance.

Several wrecks and obstructions lie in the approaches to the port and may best be seen on the chart.

### Le Treport to Baie de Somme

**6.11 Adult** (50°06'N., 1°27'E.), a village, stands 4 miles NE of Le Treport. The coast between is formed by white or gray cliffs, 100m high, bisected by small valleys.

A main light is shown from a prominent tower, 28m high, standing in the village. A radio mast is situated close to the light tower.

Between Adult and the Baie de Somme the coast is low and bordered by sand dunes, with a wooded background.

**Cayeux-sur-Mer** (50°11'N., 1°30'E.), a village, stands about 5 miles NNE of Adult. The prominent spire of a church situated in the village can be seen above the houses.

A main light is shown from a conspicuous tower, 32m high, standing about 1 mile NE of the village.

A prominent structure is situated about 0.7 miles SW of the village. This structure consists of a series of pillars in the form of a truncated cone standing on a masonry base and surmounted by a black Saint-Andrew's cross.

**Caution.**—Numerous obstructions, which may best be seen on the chart, lie within an area extending up to 3.5 miles N and NW of Adult.

## Baie de Somme

**6.12 Baie de Somme** (50°14'N., 1°34'E.), the estuary of the Riviere Somme, is entered between Pointe de Hourdel (50°13'N., 1°34'E.), located 2.5 miles NE of Cayeux-sur-Mer Light, and Pointe de Saint Quentin, 3 miles N. The bay faces W and is obstructed by drying sand banks.

Bancs de Somme extend up to about 1.5 miles seaward of the general line of the coast. These banks frequently vary in position and height. The outermost banks consist of very fine shifting sand and constitute a formidable danger to vessels grounding on them. In such cases the tidal currents wash away the sand from under the stem and the stern, causing the vessel to capsize or break up. With onshore winds a very rough sea occurs on these banks.

**Quemer** (50°17'N., 1°20'E.) and Bassurelle de la Somme (50°13'N., 1°20'E.), two banks of sand and shells, front the bay and extend up to 9.5 miles offshore. The sea breaks over these banks during bad weather.

**Tides—Currents.**—The tides at Cayeux-sur-Mer rise about 9.8m at springs 8m at neaps.

Outside the drying banks at the entrance to Baie de Somme, the tidal currents are mainly rotary, counterclockwise. They seem to attain their maximum rates as the drying banks are just covered or just about to be uncovered. In the vicinity of the AT-SO lighted buoy the ingoing current flows NNE and begins about 4 hours before HW at Dieppe. It attains a velocity of about 2.7 knots at springs. The outgoing current flows SSW and begins about 1 hour 30 minutes after HW at Dieppe. It attains a velocity of about 2.5 at springs.

Winds from W often raise the sea level by 0.5m and winds from E lower it the same extent.

**Depths—Limitations.**—A buoyed channel, which dries, leads E into the bay from the AT-SO lighted buoy. This channel changes frequently.

**Aspect.**—A main light is shown from a conspicuous tower, 18m high, standing on Pointe du Hourdel (50°13'N., 1°34'E.).

The AT -SO lighted buoy is moored about 3.8 miles WNW of Pointe du Hourdel.

**Pilotage.**—There is no pilot station in the bay, but unlicensed local pilots are available. The employment of such pilots is advised due to the frequent changes in the banks. Generally, pilots board near the AT-SO lighted buoy.

**Caution.**—If vessels are unable to reach one of the harbors within the Baie de Somme before HW, they should proceed to a position seaward of the banks. Anchoring in the shelter of the banks is not advised because the shifting sands provide poor holding ground.

Local knowledge is required for entry into Baie de Somme.

**6.13 Le Hourdel** (50°13'N., 1°34'E.), a small harbor, lies between the S side of Pointe de Hourdel and a detached breakwater, 300m long. The basin dries and is used by recreational craft and fishing boats.

**Saint-Valery-sur-Somme** (50°11'N., 1°39'E.) (World Port Index No. 35790), a small harbor, is situated on the S shore of the bay, 2.5 miles ESE of Pointe du Hourdel. It is used by small commercial vessels and recreational craft.

The entrance channel leading to the harbor dries 5.8m and is marked by buoys and beacons. The fairway stays dry until the ingoing tide reaches it, about 2 hours before HW.

The harbor is about 1,700m long and 60m wide. It is bordered on the E side by a breakwater and on the W side by an embankment and a quay. The bottom alongside the quay consists of mud and dries 5m. The tides rise about 10.1m at springs and 8.1m at neaps. Small vessels up to 50m in length and 3.6m draft can be handled at HWS.

(BA NP 28; Fr SD C2.1) 27/01

Page 108—Lines 1 to 56/R; strike out.  
(NIMA) 27/01

Page 109—Lines 1 to 56/L; strike out.  
(NIMA) 27/01

Page 109—Lines 1 to 4/R; strike out.  
(NIMA) 27/01

Page 109—Lines 11 to 19/R; read:  
8m beam, and 3.4m draft. Vessels navigating this canal should request the opening of bridges by sounding a prolonged blast on the whistle.

Abbeville, located 7 miles SE of the lock, extends for about 0.3 mile along the N side of the canal. There is a new berth that does not have a height restriction, but vessels using the old berths are limited by a fixed railway bridge to a vertical clearance of 6.4m.

**Le Crotoy** (50°13'N., 1°38'E.), a small harbor, is used by fishing boats and recreational craft. It is formed by a creek protected on the W side by a promontory on which stands the town. A quay, on the S side of the harbor, dries 6m. A narrow buoyed channel leads to the harbor.

(Fr SD C2.1) 27/01

Page 109—Lines 21 to 56/R; read:

**6.14** The coast between Pointe de Saint Quentin and Pointe du Touquet, 15.5 miles N, is low, sandy, and

bordered by dunes. This stretch of coast is indented by the estuary of the Authie Riviere, which is encumbered by drying banks.

The estuary lies between Pointe de Routhiauville, located 6 miles N of Pointe de Saint Quentin, and Pointe du Haut-Banc, 2 miles N. The drying banks shift frequently and are dangerous. A narrow drying channel leads through the banks to the river and is used by local fishing boats.

A conspicuous water tower, 30m high, stands about 1 mile SSE of Pointe de Routhiauville.

A main light (Berck-Plage) is shown from a prominent tower, 44m high, standing on Pointe du Haut-Banc.

Several large hospital buildings and a church stand along the shore close N of the light and are conspicuous from seaward.

**Pointe de Touquet** (50°32'N., 1°35'E.) is located 8.7 miles N of Pointe du Haut-Banc. A main light is shown from a prominent orange tower, 56m high, standing about 1 mile S of the point.

The resort town of Le Touquet-Paris-Plage stands along the shore, W of the light tower. It is fronted by a conspicuous pyramidal glass structure, 27m high, and a several large buildings.

The estuary of Canche Riviere lies between Pointe de Touquet and Pointe de Lornel, about 1.5 miles N, and is encumbered by drying banks. These banks extend up to about 1 mile seaward of the entrance and the sea breaks heavily over them during bad weather.

A light is shown from a red pylon, 11m high, standing on the NE bank of the estuary, about 0.8 mile NNE of Pointe de Touquet.

**Etaples** (50°31'N., 1°38'E.), a small harbor, lies at the head of the estuary, on the N bank. It is used by local fishing boats and recreational craft. An approach channel, which is buoyed and dries 5m, leads to the harbor. Its inner part lies between two training walls, which are covered at HW and marked by beacons. The channel changes frequently and local knowledge is required.

**Caution.**—Several offshore banks front this stretch of coast. They are described, along with the navigation aids, in paragraph 6.2.

Shellfish beds are located on the drying banks obstructing the estuary of the Authie Riviere.

(BA NP 28; Fr SD C2.1) 27/01

Page 110—Lines 1 to 57/L; strike out.

(NIMA) 27/01

Page 110—Lines 2 to 43/R; read:

**6.15** The stretch of coast extending 6 miles N from Pointe de Lornel is bordered by dunes and backed inland by some conspicuous hills. The coast then turns cliffy for about 2 miles to Cap d'Alprech.

Mont Saint-Frieux, rising 2.8 miles NNE of Pointe de Lornel, consists of two prominent summits, 153m and 143m high, with several lesser elevations. The surveillance radar for Griz-Nez CROSS stands on this hill.

Saint Etienne-au-Mont, surmounted by a chapel with a prominent belfry, stands 2 miles inland about 2.5 miles SE of Cap d'Alprech.

The village of Equihen Plage, situated 1.5 miles SSE of Cap d'Alprech, can be distinguished from seaward by the straight rows of houses standing on the slope of a small hill.

**Cap d'Alprech** (50°42'N., 1°34'E.) terminates in a brown cliff and is bordered by drying rocks. A main light is shown from a prominent white tower, 17m high with spiral outer stairs, standing on the cape. A radiobeacon is situated at the light. A conspicuous radio mast stands about 0.3 mile ENE of the light.

The prominent ruins of Fort de l'Heurt, a blockhouse, stand on a patch of drying rocks at the edge of the drying coastal bank, 1 mile N of Cap d'Alprech.

Fort du Mont de Couple is situated close to the coast, 0.8 mile NNE of Cap d'Alprech. A former hovercraft terminal is situated close N of this fort.

(BA NP 28; Fr SD C2.1) 27/01